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EXAMINER

RAMAKRISHNAIAH, MELUR

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2643

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uehara (JP09-149333) in view of Watanabe (JP403123152A) in view of Lee (US PAT: 6,707,507, filed 3-5-2001).

Regarding claim 1, Uehara discloses a video overlay device of telecommunication terminal comprising: a multiplexer (11, Drawing 1) for outputting at least one of first video data (from camera) and a second video data (from door camera), and a video overlay unit (reads on synthetic circuit 15, Drawing 1) for overlaying at least one of the first and second video data with graphic data (Drawing 2) in accordance with a predetermined ratio (paragraphs: 0011 –0026).

Uehara differs from claim 1 in that he does not teach the following: mobile communication terminal for displaying information; in that although he discloses a video overlay unit for overlaying at least one of the first and second video data with graphic data in accordance with a predetermined ratio as shown in Drawing 2 (paragraphs: 0013, 0016-0017), he does not explicitly teach the following: predetermined blend ratio of the first and second video to for displaying.

However, Watanabe discloses mobile communication terminal (reads on portable telephone) which can display various signals (fig. 1, see abstract), and Lee teaches the

Art Unit: 2643

following: predetermined blend ratio of the first and second video to for displaying (claims: 31-33 and abstract).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Uehara's system to provide for the following: mobile communication terminal for displaying information as this arrangement would provide mobility for the user for communications and display information as taught by Watanabe; predetermined blend ratio of the first and second video to for displaying as this arrangement would facilitate displaying information suitable for human visual system as taught by Lee.

Regarding claim 2, Uehara further teaches the following: multiplexer selectively outputs at least one of first and second video data based on input video selection signals provided by a central processing unit (16, Drawing 1, paragraphs:16-17).

3. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uehara in view of Watanabe in view of Lee as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Yasuda et al. (JP02001111875A, hereinafter Yasuda).

Regarding claim 7, the combination does not teach the following: first video data is provided by a camera module mounted to the mobile communication terminal.

However, Yasuda discloses camera and mobile phone integrated composite terminal which teaches the following: first video data is provided by a camera module mounted to the mobile communication terminal (fig. 1, see abstract).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: first video

Art Unit: 2643

data is provided by a camera module mounted to the mobile communication terminal as this arrangement would provide for mobility of the camera as taught first video data is provided by a camera module mounted to the mobile communication terminal, thus user can move about while taking in mobile image communication terminal.

4. Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uehara in view of Watanabe in view of Lee as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Nobe et al. (JP2002-290940, hereinafter Nobe).

Regarding claims 8-9, the combination does not teach the following: second video data comprises MPEG-4 streaming video data downloaded from a video server wherein MPEG-4 streaming video data is restored using an MPEG-4 codec.

However, Nobe discloses video conference system which teaches the following: video data comprises MPEG-4 streaming video data downloaded from a video server (3, Drawing 1) wherein MPEG-4 streaming video data is restored using an MPEG-4 codec (abstract and paragraphs: 0041-0044).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: second video data comprises MPEG-4 streaming video data downloaded from a video server wherein MPEG-4 streaming video data is restored using an MPEG-4 codec as this arrangement would provide means process data using different compression standards as taught by Nobe, thus providing flexibility in processing image using different standards.

Art Unit: 2643

5. Claims 10-13, 21, 23, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakada (JP08-037655) in view of Robinson et al. (GB 2313251A, hereinafter Robinson) and Lee

Regarding claim 10, Nakada discloses video overlay device of a communication terminal comprising: central processing unit (reads on 7, Drawing 1) a camera module (1, Drawing 1) for capturing videos, a video codec (3, Drawing 1) for compressing and restoring video data provided by the camera module, a multiplexer (5, Drawing 1) for selectively outputting the streaming video data provided by at least one of the camera module and video codec, and video overlay unit (reads on 8, Drawing 1) overlaying video data provided by the multiplexer with graphic data (reads on mark) provided by the CPU, according to predetermined ratio to produce overlaid data (Drawings 1-3, paragraphs: 0007 – 0010).

Nakada differs from claim 10 in that he does not teach mobile telecommunication terminal for communications; in that although he discloses a video overlay unit for overlaying at least one of the first and second video data with graphic data in accordance with a predetermined ratio as shown in Drawing 2, he does not explicitly teach the following: predetermined blend ratio of the first and second video for displaying.

However, Robinson discloses exchanging private communication during multimedia conference call which teaches the mobile telecommunication terminal (fig. 1, page 3 lines 28-36, page 4 lines 1-17); and Lee teaches the following: predetermined blend ratio of the first and second video to for displaying (claims: 31-33 and abstract).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Nakada's system to provide for the following: mobile telecommunication terminal for communications as this arrangement would provide mobility for the user during communications as taught by Robinson; predetermined blend ratio of the first and second video to for displaying as this arrangement would facilitate displaying information suitable for human visual system as taught by Lee.

Regarding claims 11-13, 21, 23, Nakada further teaches the following: comprising an LCD interface (reads on 12, Drawing 1) for providing overlaid data to display device (13, Drawing 1), an LCD (reads on 13, Drawing 1) for displaying overlaid data provided by LCD interface unit (see Drawings: 2-3), multiplexer (5, Drawing 1) selectively selectively outputs the streaming video based on video selection signals provided by the CPU (paragraph: 0008), camera module (1/2, Drawing 1) digitally captures videos by way of an image sensor, memory unit in (9, Drawing 1) for temporarily storing data (paragraph: 0008).

6. Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Nakada in view of Robinson and Lee over as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Read (US PAT: 5,272,468).

Regarding claims 14-15, the combination does not teach the following: a color space converter (CSC) unit for converting the video data into color signals, a color look-up data structure for converting graphic data associated with terminal related information into color signals.

However, Read discloses image processing for computer color conversion which teaches the following: a color space converter (CSC) unit for converting the video data into color signals, a color look-up data structure for converting data associated with terminal related information into color signals (col. 1 lines 58-66).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: a color space converter (CSC) unit for converting the video data into color signals, a color look-up data structure for converting graphic data associated with terminal related information into color signals as this arrangement would provide means for converting digital image or picture represented in color space to a video signal represented in another color space to suite display requirements as taught by Read (col. 1 lines 7-10).

7. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakada in view of Robinson and Lee as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Nobe.

Regarding claim 22, the combination does not teach the following: video codec is an MPEG-4 codec for compressing and restoring MPEG-4 streaming video data and video data provided by the camera module.

However, Nobe teaches the following: video codec is an MPEG-4 codec for compressing and restoring MPEG-4 streaming video data and video data provided by the camera module (abstract and paragraphs: 0041-0044).

. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: video codec is an MPEG-4 codec for compressing and restoring MPEG-4 streaming video data and

Art Unit: 2643

video data provided by the camera module as this arrangement would provide means process data using different compression standards as taught by Nobe, thus providing flexibility in processing image using different standards.

8. Claims 3-6 and 16-20 are allowed.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

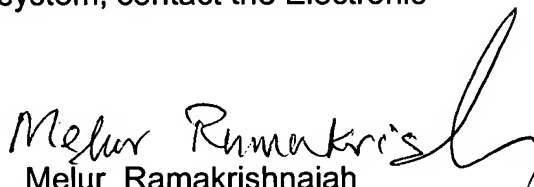
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melur Ramakrishnaiah whose telephone number is (703) 305-1461. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:30-4:00; every other F Off.

Art Unit: 2643

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis Kuntz can be reached on (703)305-4708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Melur Ramakrishnaiah
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2643